

U.S. RELATIONS WITH GERMANY BECOME ACUTE

Berlin's Complaints Regarded Largely Political to Influence Public Mind.

WILSON PREPARED TO JUSTIFY HIS POLICY

WASHINGTON, April 10.—That the situation between the United States and Germany is rapidly becoming more troublesome is the opinion here in the light of recent communications from official German sources with respect to the policy and action of the Washington government.

The latest note from Germany chiding the government for permitting the sale of arms and munitions to the Allies while not insisting on its neutral rights with regard to the Allies' interference with trade with Germany is regarded as the most serious development.

Other features have been the repeated charges that American manufacturers were making dum-dum and other cruel bullets for the Allies; that submarines for England are being built in this country; that the United States authorities at San Juan acted in bad faith and contrary to international law in preventing the Hamburg-American liner Odenwald from leaving that port without clearance papers, and finally a few days ago an official statement from Berlin that upon great Britain must rest the responsibility for the loss of all lives in the torpedoing of the British steamer Falaba by a German submarine.

Now comes the sweeping indictment of the general policy of the United States, amounting virtually to a charge of injustice against this government in its dealings with the belligerents in the present war.

Significance of Complaints.

In all quarters here it is found impossible not to group all these complaints from Germany together, and it is admitted that they have a significance which can hardly be overlooked. The most conservative opinion is that the German government has turned its peculiarly aggressive character of diplomacy to bear upon the United States government for purposes of its own.

It is an indisputable fact that the attention of the German authorities in this direction of this government are not much appreciated by the Administration. It has been particularly noted by officials here that the German official communications seem to reach the United States as quickly as they do the State Department in most cases.

The readiness with which some matters of official correspondence have found their way into the newspapers has given rise to the impression that the authors of these statements and communications are expecting to achieve the results they desire more by the means of influencing the public mind in this country than by force of argument addressed to the Government itself.

The Political Effect.

It is recalled here that the German voter has been frequently referred to in the German press as the real lever which the United States Government may be moved to alter certain of its policies and actions.

The suggestion has been made here in the last few days that possibly the importance of the German vote is being somewhat overestimated by those most interested in the German cause and that the publicity campaign against the Administration's policies may eventually prove to have fallen far short of expectations in the way of results.

Germany themselves have supplied abundant evidence of their intentions as to the next election and it is not doubted that those interested in their movement are well-informed if not inspired by statements calculated to add to the number of their sympathizers.

None of the charges brought by the German government against the United States has yet been substantiated. The case of the Odenwald has not yet been fully disposed of and the United States has not yet seen to it that its representations regarding the death of Leon C. Thrasher in the sinking of the Falaba, but it may be positively asserted that the official attitude of the United States will express the exact opposite of the German statement on these subjects.

Equally positive and contradictory of the German contentions will be the reply to the latest note, in which complaint is made regarding the exportation of arms and the negotiations with England.

President is Prepared.

The Administration considers itself fully prepared to answer Germany in regard to the sale of arms and munitions to the Allies. In the letter to Secretary State defending the Administration against a large number of charges of unethical conduct this matter was fully explained and the reply to the German note will cover the same ground.

Germany will be reminded that it would be an unethical act for this government to stop the exportation of arms and munitions at this time, even if it had the power, and also that it is not the fault of the United States Government that Germany has not access to the American sources of war supplies.

The German authorities are contending that the United States is prolonging the war by permitting the exportation of arms, but it is not explained by Germany how an embargo would shorten the war, since Germany would be able to fight just as long and as well as before it would be unaffected by any embargo.

With equal positiveness the Administration is prepared to refute the charge that it has not insisted on its rights in regard to the British maritime policies which have resulted in interference with American trade.

Officials here consider that as a legal document the British demand against the United States could not have been made any more vigorous or positive. That the United States has not yet refused to comply with the demand against Great Britain if she does not agree to the American view of the situation is regarded as a matter for this government alone to decide.

That the German press in Germany and in this country should espouse such a position is not considered unusual in the light of the strong feelings engendered by the war and the general obscuration of the vision of those affected on one side or the other.

It is not doubted that the German authorities in Berlin and elsewhere are becoming infected with a certain recklessness growing out of their participation in the desperate struggle in Europe. The only anxiety here is lest such evidence of recklessness in the German press aspect and endanger the present relations between the two governments.

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, April 4.—Band of Bulgarian irregulars reported to have crossed frontier and attacked Serbian troops near Strumitsa, but to have been driven back after sharp fighting. American steamer Greenbrier sunk by mine in North Sea. Russians claim capture of Beskid heights in Carpathians, but Vienna says two Russian regiments were annihilated in Polono region. Germans reported massing for attack in Flanders.

MONDAY, April 5.—Russians announce great success north of roads leading to Bartfeld and in region between Mezo-Laborza and Lutovska, in Carpathians. French take Regneville, in St. Mihiel region. Turkish American built cruiser Medjidieh reported sunk by mine off Russian Black Sea coast. Italy, replying to Austrian inquiry, says army increases provided for in new national defense law are necessary to defense of Italy.

TUESDAY, April 6.—Russians capture Cisma, giving them command of railroad through Lupkow Pass to Rumanian plains. Capture of 4,200 Austrians in three fights claimed. British battleship Lord Nelson reported destroyed in Dardanelles. United States, in note to Great Britain, says British blockade invades sovereign rights of neutrals and modification of policy is urged. United States asks Germany for \$228,059 compensation for sinking of the William P. Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. French announce destruction of two German submarines in bombardment of German positions in Belgium.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.—German bulletin reports strong French offensive from locality of Herdin to St. Mihiel and indicates German line has fallen back slightly near Pont-a-Mousson. Germany protests to United States against detention of steamer Odenwald at San Juan, Porto Rico. Petrograd reports capture of two Carpathian villages. Allied fleet resumes bombardment of Smyrna.

THURSDAY, April 8.—Paris rumor says Austria has agreed to cede the Trentino to Italy as price of Italy's neutrality. Rome hears Austria is about to sue for separate peace, with Germany's consent. France reports important gains in St. Mihiel offensive. Berlin announces annihilation of Russian battalion in Poland and admits retreat from Drol Grachten, on the Yser. Russians take Varcze Pass, in Carpathians, and occupy Polona, on southern slope.

FRIDAY, April 9.—Russian force advancing through Rostok Pass, pierces Austrian lines. French continue gains at St. Mihiel. Berlin reports French have suffered heavily and gained no successes on western front.

SATURDAY, April 10.—French occupy Les Eparges. Germans bombard Rheims. Petrograd reports indicate Russians control nearly all Carpathian passes and principal Beskid summits. Germans retake Drol Grachten from Belgians, Berlin reports says.

To be continued next Sunday.

ALLIES READY TO MAKE BIG WAR LOAN TO ITALY

Gen. Garibaldi Says the Question of Financial Backing Has Been Solved and Arrangement Made by Rome Government.

Special Correspondence to The Sun

Rome, March 13.—Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi's recent visit to Paris and London, which was preceded by a secret conference with Premier Salandra, undoubtedly related to the formation of a volunteer army in case of Italy's intervention. It is an open secret that the General had an unofficial diplomatic mission, the exact nature of which will be known later, but in the meantime a great deal of interesting information can be gathered from the following brief report written by Gen. Garibaldi "for his friends," namely, the members of the Italian Republican party:

"I conferred with the following illustrious men in France: The General writes, Poincaré, Viviani, Millerand and Gens. Joffre and Gallieni, and with Asquith, Sir Robert Grey, Lloyd George and Lord Kitchener in England, also with the Russian Ambassador.

"The general impressions I formed from personal observation and exchange of views with leading men in the two countries are that the French and the English are implacably determined to fight to the bitter end, and when accounts are settled up very little will be left of Germany, Austria and Turkey. There is absolutely no doubt about the final victory of the Allies, and in fact it is well known that while England and France have not yet exhausted one-third of their available resources, Germany has almost exhausted all hers.

"Everybody in England and France asked me repeatedly what Italy was going to do and whether she was prepared to intervene at all. Our indifference to the war is deplored. I explained that Italian disaster was only apparent and in part due to German and pro-German propaganda in this country as well as to Anglo-French naval inactivity in the Adriatic. The reasons why the Anglo-French fleet did not attack the Dardanelles, I said, did not lie in the hands of the Dardanelles. Sir Edward Grey said to me:

"If we will leave to you Italians, as for the Dardanelles we have already given the necessary instructions." In fact a few days later the Dardanelles were attacked. It is possible that when the Dardanelles are forced the Mediterranean will be neutralized and thus the supposed Russian peril will be transferred from the Bosphorus to the straits of Gibraltar and Berlin. Sir Edward Grey told me that after the war a convention between England, France and

GIFTS TO BELGIANS

EXCEED \$30,000,000

Eighty-five Vessels Used in Carrying American Relief to Nation.

Reports from the marine department of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 21 Broadway, show that to yesterday eighty-five vessels have been used in sending relief to the Belgians. No estimate of the value of these cargoes is obtainable, but it is roughly stated at between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

A ten-day whirlwind campaign on behalf of the Belgian American Relief and Unemployment Fund will begin tomorrow evening at the Plaza Hotel at a dinner at which many prominent people of the city will hear speeches by men and women interested in the campaign. The bazaar at the Vanderbilt Hotel for the benefit of the Russian war sufferers, under the patronage of Mrs. Bakmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, will begin tomorrow. It will last through the week.

The Vacation War Relief Committee received yesterday \$783.67, making a total of \$7,529.97. The Secours National Fund received \$145; total, \$65,121.63. The British War Relief Association received \$178. The Red Cross fund received \$1,029; total, \$23,959.31. The Persian War Relief Fund received \$1,029; total, \$23,959.31. The American Jewish Relief Committee received \$1,029; total, \$16,770.42. The Belgian Relief Fund received \$1,014.41; total, \$1,017,159.19. The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee received \$235.

POPE PLACES PEACE

HOPES ON AMERICA

"Work Unceasingly to End War." His Easter Message to United States.

The World prints this morning a copyrighted interview with Pope Benedict XV, in which the Pontiff sends a message to the American people which is as follows:

"Work unceasingly and disinterestedly for peace, to the end that this terrible carnage and all its attendant horrors and miseries may soon cease.

"If your country avoids everything that might prolong this struggle of nations against nations, in which the blood of hundreds of thousands is being shed and misery untold inflicted, then she can, by its greatness and its influence, contribute much toward the rapid ending of this terrible war.

"Pray and work untiringly, unceasingly and unitedly for peace. This is my Easter message to America."

NEUTRALITY RULES IN SCANDINAVIA

Sweden No Longer Pro-German — German Women Seek Husbands There.

AMERICANS WELL LIKED

By Sloane Gordon.

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—The people of the Scandinavian countries are lacking in the volatile qualities that cause those of warmer climes to give expression to their sympathies and sentiment, but there is little difficulty, nevertheless, in ascertaining in goodly measure the feeling about the war.

Sweden is the most ostentatiously neutral of the three countries. There is a studied effort apparently on the part of even the humblest to avoid any but the most temperate discussion of war subjects.

In the beginning Swedish sympathy was undoubtedly pro-German. That was due to two causes. Russia has long been looked upon as a possible menace to Sweden in her Germanic attitude. It is repeatedly stated here that she was insistent on Sweden joining forces with the Kaiser at the outbreak of hostilities.

German aid was recalled because of his inability to convince the Swedish officials that it was to this country's advantage to cast her lot with Germany and Austria. That Minister went away without making official forecasts and this caused no small amount of unfavorable comment. And then Swedish ships have been sunk by German mines and Swedish lives have been lost on the high seas. That these things have caused a change in sentiment favorable to the Allies is beyond question. But as stated, it is not a violent sentiment.

In Norway it is different. There sentiment is pro-Ally. English is spoken almost everywhere in Christiania, Englishmen have made Norway a summer playground for many years. Norway has known the British as a good spender if nothing more. When England was singing "Tipperary" volitionally, rather than in this true. In one concert hall in Christiania a few days ago out of eight acts in a vaudeville show, "Tipperary" was sung six times, the audience joining in with vim and vigor and applauding the singers again and again one girl with a rather good voice was recalled five times.

Denmark, according to those who have recently visited Copenhagen, is even more strongly pro-Ally than Norway. There, more, however, through German territorial aggression than for any love of the English. But all three of these northern lands are profiting by the war. Trade with England, Russia and France has increased enormously and a full pocketbook has a most soothing effect on those of any race countries involved in the big conflict to have the war stop. Scandinavia simply shrugs her shoulders and sells some more fish and cheese to the fighters.

The authentic news of the progress of hostilities is much more difficult to obtain here than in America. It is true that the American officials are held in respect by the Danish officials, but they are not so much in the confidence of the Danish officials as they are in the confidence of the American officials.

"The Allies do not aim at territorial expansion and this explains why liberal offers have been made to Greece and Italy. The latter need not send emissaries to America in future, but to many has almost exhausted all hers.

"Everybody in England and France asked me repeatedly what Italy was going to do and whether she was prepared to intervene at all. Our indifference to the war is deplored. I explained that Italian disaster was only apparent and in part due to German and pro-German propaganda in this country as well as to Anglo-French naval inactivity in the Adriatic. The reasons why the Anglo-French fleet did not attack the Dardanelles, I said, did not lie in the hands of the Dardanelles. Sir Edward Grey said to me:

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The Pope added:

"I place my entire hopes for an early peace upon the American people and upon the influence and power it has in the entire world." He repeated earnestly, "Just, impartial and at all times neutral in its attitude and efforts to bring war to an end, which the blood of hundreds of thousands is being shed and misery untold inflicted, then she can, by its greatness and its influence, contribute much toward the rapid ending of this terrible war.

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that papers from Berlin are received almost daily and that English papers arrive two or three times a week in Stockholm. But the actually anti-German news is exceedingly thin. American papers are not to be had except on the rarest of occasions, and those that do reach here come by way of England and are obviously held there by the censor until too old to be of interest.

Sweden and Norway, particularly the former, have been vast clearing houses for refugees from Russia and Germany. Russia at the beginning of the war expelled all German subjects, male and female, and they came by hundreds through Sweden. Many have stayed here. Unmarried German women who have property interests in Russia, and it appears that there are many such, have in not a few cases sought husbands here in Stockholm in order that they might through marriage be enabled to return to Russia either as Russian subjects or the subjects of some neutral nation.

This is evidenced by advertisements which have appeared in Swedish papers indicating a desire on the part of the advertiser to obtain a husband of any nationality except German or Austrian and stating with great frankness that the lady simply wishes to marry. As a means toward protecting her property interests in Russia, and adding that she will not bother her husband of this convenient arrangement. Also that she is quite willing to pay him a reasonable sum for marrying her and giving her his name and a passport that will get her by the Russian officials.

For many weeks immediately following the outbreak of the war scores of Americans sought refuge under the kindly protection of the American diplomatic representatives in Stockholm and Christiania. Many are still seeking aid from Ira Morris, the American Minister to Sweden, and Ernest L. Harris, Consul-General. These two officials have evidently worked most assiduously and intelligently not only to assist Americans but to aid the subjects of the neutral nations who are in the hands of the German officials.

Minister Schindler and Consul-General Hendricks in Christiania have had their share of extra and trying work also, but more has naturally fallen on the United States officials in Sweden.

It is a matter of pride to Americans in this country to observe in what respect the American officials are held in the United States. There are few more popular men in Stockholm than Mr. Morris, and his

work is untiring. All in all, the work of the United States diplomatic and consular service abroad during this war has been, according to all accounts, beyond criticism. One hears of it everywhere. The Stars and Stripes have certainly come into their own.

There is much travel into Russia from here now, although the trip is long and trying one. A few freight boats are running across to Finland, but they have no regular schedule and the trip is considered exceedingly hazardous because of floating mines. For this reason a practically all travel is by rail around the Gulf of Bothnia and through Finland to Petrograd. It requires three days and three nights to make this trip, but the accommodations are fairly good. For a short distance in crossing from Sweden into Russia the journey is made by sledge. I am leaving for Petrograd by this rail route to-day.

KAMP KILL KARE IS BURNED. Only Two of Twenty Buildings of Former Woodruff Place Remains.

APRIL 10.—Fire almost destroyed yesterday Kamp Kill Kare, the estate in the Adirondacks which the late Timothy L. Woodruff developed and which was sold to Francis P. Garvan, a former Assistant District Attorney of New York city. The loss is between \$75,000 and \$100,000, partly covered by insurance.

Noted politicians and men prominent in finance in New York city often met at the camp. Many political deals were put through there. Mr. Woodruff put about \$500,000 into what was one of the most elaborately furnished camps in the mountains, including about twenty buildings and 1,200 acres of land. Two buildings were saved, one being the governor's room. Mr. Garvan will rebuild at once.

50 CHILDREN IN CONTEST.

Miss Adelle Rowland, Miss Maude O'Dell and Miss Elisabeth Marbury were judges at the dancing contest which brought fifty children under 16 years old to the Strand Hotel Garden yesterday afternoon. This closed the week of children's contests.

The winners of the silver cups were Mildred Nasson and Mildred Horstmann. Harold Stahman and Ruth Harmon were second.

One of the men in charge of the en-

2 KILLED, 2 DYING, 16 HURT, IN FEUD DUELS

West Virginians Come Together, Pair Off and Fight With Knives.

POINT PLASANT, W. Va., April 10.—Twenty mountaineers who for two years had lined up on two sides in a feud paired off and fought ten desperate duels with knives last night here. Howell School House, Gillsburg, W. Va. Earl Shirley, aged 28, and Uson Bosworth, the same age, were killed. John Shirley, brother of Earl, and John Bosworth, brother of Uson, have no chance of recovery from their stab wounds.

The fight is said to have resulted from an argument over a ball game played two years ago. Ever since the contest there have been hard feelings between the two factions, resulting in the feud.

At the funeral of Earl Shirley here today Deputy Sheriff D. C. Little arrested Rader and Jackson Shirley, brothers of Earl, and Curtis Hollins, Claude Trimmer and Peter Shields on charges of murder. More arrests are expected to-morrow, when the funeral of Uson Bosworth will take place. Numerous officers are searching the mountains with bloodhounds for the others who took part in the struggle.

Persons who were near by when the fight took place say that all of the participants suffered from severe stab wounds.

Shirley said he went in force to an entertainment given at the Howell School house at Gillsburg, a small settlement near here. Nearly all of the residents of the section were on hand for the affair. It is said that the Shirleys were positive that the Bosworths would attend in full strength.

The county authorities say that the Shirley crowd left the schoolhouse about a half hour before the conclusion of the entertainment, held a confab in the rear of the building and then began to throw stones at the school building.

One of the men in charge of the en-

SEA WANDERER IS LANDED.

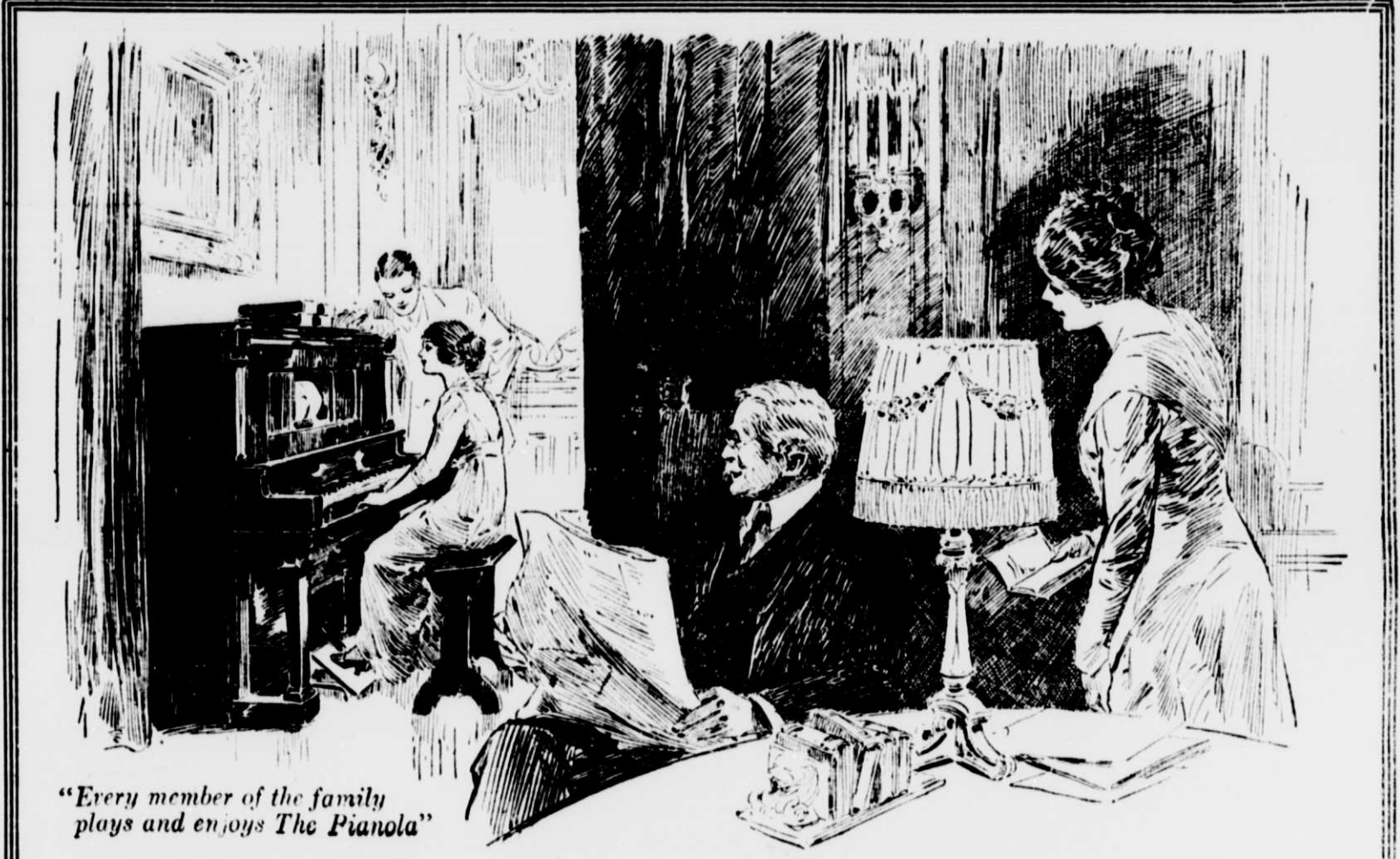
Knights of Pythias Rescue Brother Who Travelled 31,000 Miles.

Nathan Cohen, the "man without a country," who was compelled to travel 31,000 miles back and forth between the countries and continents because he was an insane alien who could not be landed, was taken yesterday to the Holbrook Sanitarium at Greenfield, Conn., offices of Pythian Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Jacksonville, Fla., learned that Cohen was a member who disappeared from Jacksonville. His wife had left him and he went to Baltimore to look for her, but his troubles caused him to lose his mind. It was then that he was ordered to be sent to Brazil, where he had spent his early years, and his trips to and from this country began.

The Washington authorities gave permission for Cohen to be taken off a steamship where he had been practically held a prisoner and the Pythians made arrangements to send him to a sanitarium.

TO TEST RESERVE ACT.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—The executive committee of the trust company section of the American Bankers Association has retained counsel to test the constitutionality of section K, Article 11, of the Federal Reserve act, which permits of national banks doing a trust business.



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The Piano of Today

THE piano of today is no longer simply an article of furniture—a rarely or never used musical instrument. Instead, it is a piano that every member of the family can play; a piano that brings to everyone the fascinating ability to personally create music; that opens new channels of enjoyment to the entire family; that makes the beautiful and inspiring works of Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt and Wagner as familiar to both young and old, as the books upon the library shelf.

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The STROUD PIANOLA

Price, \$550

There are now many different makes of "Pianos of Today" to choose from, and one may easily confuse the real issues in trying to decide between so many well-known piano names. But of one thing there can be no question—the supremacy of The Aeolian Company as manufacturers of Player-Pianos.

This great house not only originated the Player-Piano, or "Piano of Today," but it makes more of these instruments than any other manufacturer. And it makes finer and more celebrated ones.

But The Aeolian Company not only makes the most costly Player-Pianos, it makes the best for the money that can be made. If this were not so The Aeolian Company would not be the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world. Because world-wide patronage is not bestowed on the most expensive articles, but on the best articles at their prices.

The Stroud Pianola at \$550 is a splendid illustration of The Aeolian Company's ability to give most for the money, both in musical, piano-quality and in "player" capability. And in buying a Player-Piano from this Company, all the service that goes with it—music, instruction and general attention—is in the hands of those unquestionably the best prepared to give you present and continued satisfaction.

A First Payment of \$15 secures possession of The Stroud Pianola. The balance may be paid in equally moderate monthly payments.

Special Notice: The new Aeolian-Location—the wonderful phonograph that is revolutionizing the industry, is on exhibition and sale only at Aeolian Hall. Everyone is invited to hear this great instrument. Aeolian Hall is pre-eminently the Phonograph center of New York. Not only in its great assortment of instruments but for Records, as well. Here is prompt and intelligent service and all the latest and best Records, including the celebrated Columbia lists.

THE AEOLIAN CO. AEOLIAN HALL

29-33 W. 42d Street "The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"